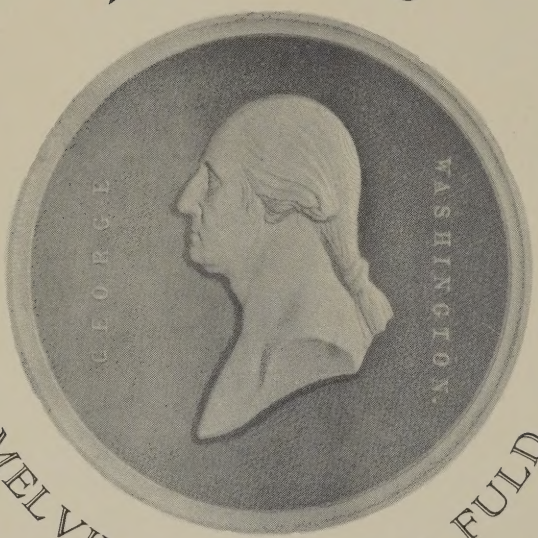
EX LIBRIS



MELVIN and GEORGE FULD

Baltimore, Maryland

4467-10
copies 2 pts

Franco-American Jetons.

ED. FROSSARD.

No 2

4467-10
coins-jetons

Franco-American Jetons.

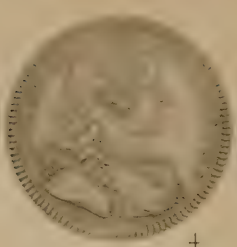
ED. FROSSARD.

No 2

PLATE I.

1

3


4

5

6

7

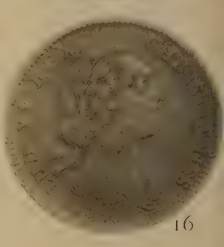
8

11

12

13

14


16

17

22

23

25

26

29

30

32

33

34

35

36

COPYRIGHT 1898, BY ED. FROSSARD, NEW YORK.

FRANCO-AMERICAN JETONS

FULLY DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED

BY

ED. FROSSARD,

MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

PRIVATELY PUBLISHED,
NEW YORK,
1899.

EDITION LIMITED TO 100 COPIES.

PRICE PER COPY, $1.00.

13

THE AUTHOR RESPECTFULLY DEDICATES THIS WORK

TO

CHARLES MORRIS, ESQ.,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

PREFACE.

The Franco-American Jetons were issued under authority of the French Government, to commemorate the colonization of Canada and of the Mississippi valley; and also to glorify the extension of French rule in the New World.

Originally these Jetons were struck in gold for the King's cabinet; in silver, bronze and copper for distribution and sale.

Owing to the fact that the French Mint preserves and uses the dies of medals, tokens and jetons, numerous restrikes and combinations of dies, varying from the originals, have at various times been issued. These, while not of equal value or interest with the originals, must yet be recognized as forming part of the series.

The original issues are struck on thin planchets, the milling is light or wanting. In early restrikes, the planchets are thicker, the impressions bolder, the edges frequently milled or reeded, traces of letters entering into the composition of the words "argent" or "bronze" are frequently visible. In late restrikes the planchets are larger, the dies are heavy and retouched, the beaded circles or milling are bold, and the edge is plainly stamped with the name of the metal.

The following numbers, described in this list, are unquestionably originals: 1, 2, 3, 8, 13, 16, 18, 19, 23, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

These are probably early restrikes: 5, 9, 10, 11, 17, 22, 27, 39, 46, 47, 49.

The following are recent restrikes: 4, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 37, 38, 48, 50, 51.

Among Americans, Professor Charles E. Anthon was the first to turn his attention to the subject. The result of his observations was embodied in an article published in the American Journal of Numismatics for January, 1879. He was followed by the Hon. Geo. M. Parsons, who wrote a scholarly and exhaustive treatise on these Jetons, from an historical point of view, likewise published in the American Journal of Numismatics, and subsequently reprinted in pamphlet form.

General descriptive lists of Franco-American Jetons have also been published in Zay's "Histoire Monétaire des Colonies Françaises," in Betts' "American Colonial History Illustrated by Contemporary Medals," in Leroux' "Le Médaillier du Canada," and in Breton's "Monnaies and Jetons du Canada."

The first attempt at detailed descriptions of the Franco-American Jetons was made by the writer in the catalogue of the J. V. Palmer sale, January, 1884, where 22 different specimens were offered, all minutely described and illustrated by a photogravure plate. Subsequently a list descriptive of 27 pieces was published in Numisma for March, 1884.

Through the thoughtful assistance of a prominent collector, who has made the study and collecting of Franco-American Jetons a special feature in his Canada series, the publication of a revised and enlarged list became first a possibility and finally a reality. Aiming at absolute accuracy, the writer has confined himself to the description of specimens actually before his eyes, and it is possible that some varieties may have escaped his observation. With the end in view of perfecting and completing this list, the author respectfully solicits collectors interested in the subject to send to him for description any specimens from dies not enumerated, or to inform him of combinations of dies in their collections not mentioned in this list. Finally, it is sincerely hoped that this little work may be of practical use to collectors in the arrangement and classification of specimens, and in establishing their relative rarity and value.

Les jetons franco-américains, émis sous le règne de Louis XV, alors que la souveraineté de la France sur ses vastes colonies américaines paraissait s'affermir et se développer, offrent un intérêt tout particulier aux collectionneurs canadiens.

Malgré tous les changements qui sont survenus, de puissants liens de sang et de langue unissent aujourd'hui encore les Canadiens français à la mère-patrie, et tout ce qui peut leur rappeler l'ancienne domination française constitue pour eux un sujet d'intéressantes études et de doux souvenirs.

C'est donc avec un vif plaisir que j'offre à mes confrères canadiens cette petite monographie dans laquelle sont décrites toutes les variétés des jetons franco-américains qui sont tombées sous mon observation jusqu'à ce jour.

Que cet ouvrage soit pour eux d'une utilité pratique est le souhait que je forme en le leur présentant.

ED. FROSSARD.

New York, December 30, 1898.

COMPANY OF THE EAST AND WEST INDIES.

1723.

1. *Obverse*, A crowned oval shield, bearing a conical mountain before which a river-god, seated, holds a steering-oar erect in his right hand; his left arm leans on an urn from which water is flowing; the upper part of the shield is spangled with nine fleurs-de-lis. Supporters, Indian princesses armed with bows; to *r.*, I R; *ex.* COMPAGNIE DES INDES | 1723

Reverse, A ship with swelling canvas, sailing to left, SPEM AUGET OPES QUE PARAT.

Milled border, plain edge. Silver. 30.*

2. Same as the preceding, but in copper. 30.

1725.

3. *Obverse*, Bust of Louis XV, facing *r.*; the hair, with a heavy lock over the ear and cheek, is tied by a ribbon behind the neck, and falls in two wavy curls over the shoulder and back; one point of the hair touches the angle of L in the legend; close fitting neck-tie, open coat with two buttons showing, and an Order band over the shoulder, LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS.: *ex.* *J.C.R.* in slanting script monogram.

Reverse, A river-god seated, his right arm rests on an urn from which water is flowing; with his left hand he holds a cornucopia in an upright position; his left foot rests upon an alligator emerging from the river to *r.* LATE SUA DONA REPENDIT; *ex.* TRESOR ROYAL | 1725

Silver. 29.

---

* The mountain is allusive to Mont Réal or Montreal where the Compagnie des Indes had its central house, still standing in Jacques Cartier Square, and the river-god to the St. Lawrence river.

FRENCH-AMERICAN JETONS.

In general the obverses of these jetons bear a bust of Louis XV, facing to the right, and have the legend LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANISS. The size is 29 to 30 mm.

1751.

4. *Obverse*, Same as No. 3, but a stronger impression and deeper milling; the dies retouched.

Reverse, An Indian princess advancing to *l.*, armed with bow and quiver; she turns her head slightly to *r.*, looking at a cluster of growing lilies; a river and trees to *l.*, SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | LAM. 1751

ARGENT on edge. Silver.

5. *Obverse*, Laureated bust, four berries to the leaves; one heavy, wavy lock of hair over ear; another passes behind the shoulder and extends under it; close-fitting necktie; cuirass ornamented with five lily flowers, two horizontally on the upper border, three perpendicularly under an Order band; ring between legend and milling; *ex.* D. V.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 4.

Heavy milling, reeded edge. Silver.

6. *Obverse*, Laureated bust as on No. 5; the triangular section of the cuirass under the Order band is entirely filled with two broad twigs of laurel; D. V. under shoulder.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 4.

BRONZE on plain edge. Copper.

7. *Obverse*, Bust laureate, etc., as last; the triangular section of cuirass under band of Order is ornamented with but one twig of laurel, three points of leaves in upper section; *ex.* D. V.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 4.

ARGENT on plain edge. Silver.

8. Same as last, but border lightly milled, plain edge. Copper.

9. *Obverse*, Same as No. 6.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 4, with the addition of an alligator issuing from water to left.

Narrow milling, plain edge. Silver.

10. Same as last. Copper.

11. *Obverse*, Bust laureate, heavy lock of hair over ear and cheek, close-fitting necktie, and cuirass bearing three lilies in its upper border, four perpendicularly under band of Order, the lower one merging into milling, D. V. beneath.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 9.

Milled border, plain edge. Pewter.

12. *Obverse*, Full bust, with long flowing hair, close-fitting necktie, band of Order, and coat with three buttons; on shoulder, DU VIVIERS, lower curl of hair beneath.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 9.

CUIVRE on plain edge. Copper.

13A obv. 33
rev 7 5/16 ARGENT

1752.

13. *Obverse*, Bust in civil coat, one button to *r.* of band of Order; the hair lightly tied by ribbon bow behind, falls in two slender locks, one over shoulder, the other follows line of back and terminates under shoulder; *ex.* B. DUVIV.

Reverse, Lightly draped figure of Mercury, wings to cap and feet, holding caduceus in right hand, flies over sea to *l.*; buildings in background, rocks to left, inscribed C. N. R.; UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | LAM 1752.

Milled edge. Silver.

14. *Obverse*, Bust laureate, the hair short, bust lightly draped, with lion claw.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 13.

Plain edge inscribed ARGENT. Silver.

15. Same as last. BRONZE on edge. Copper.

16. Same as last. Thin planchet. Copper.

17. *Obverse*, Crowned arms of the French West Indies Co., a palm tree in a field of gold, Indian chiefs, armed with clubs, as supporters; broad scrolls beneath, one to right inscribed D V; PROTEGIT ET PASCIT; *ex.* 1752.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 13.

Heavy milling, reeded edge inscribed ARGENT. Silver.

13A obv. 5
rev 13 Bronze

18. Same as last. Copper, plain edge.

19. *Obverse*, Same as No. 17.
Reverse, Crowned shield, bearing a ship, lilies above, (the arms of the city of Nantes,) palm branches at sides, the whole surrounded by a rope tied in lovers' knots; DE LA MAIRIE DE M^R BELLABRE PR^T ET SEN^L DU PR. DE NANTES
Plain edge; copper.

1753.

20. *Obverse*, Same as No. 5.
Reverse, Radiant sun over two hemispheres connected in their centre by a straight line, divided to indicate degrees of longitude, and surrounded in their circumference by other lines, with divisions for degrees of latitude. On the outlines of the eastern hemisphere are the letters OC. SE ER ASI M D S. (*mer du sud?*) M D. I (*mer des Indes?*); on the western, PA AM. S (*pars Americae Septentrionalis*), M D N (*mer du nord*), M. D. SUD (*mer du sud*), AM. M (*Amerique meridionale*), T. ANTA (*terre antartique*), SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE; *ex.* COL FRANC. | DE L'AM. 1753
Plain edge inscribed ARGENT. Silver.

21. *Obverse*, Same as No. 12.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 20.
Copper, CUIVRE on edge.

22. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, the hair flowing and filleted; under the bust *J.C.R.* in script monogram.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 20.
Reeded edge.

23. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, the hair flowing and filleted; under bust *F.M* in script monogram.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 20.
Copper.

24. Same as last, but dies retouched, hence bolder work.
Copper, CUIVRE on edge.

1754.

25. *Obverse*, Large undraped bust, laureate, the hair very short; beneath bust B DUVIV F

Reverse, Three beavers at work to left, brook in centre, maize plants to right, under the largest of these C . N . R .; NON INFERIORA METALLIS; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | L'AM. 1754.

Reeded edge. Silver.

26. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, laureate, border of coat of mail at truncation, *fm.* beneath.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.

Copper.

27. *Obverse*, Same as No. 11.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.

Heavy milling, plain edge. Copper.

28. *Obverse*, Same as No. 12.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.

CUIVRE on plain edge. Copper.

29. *Obverse*, Small bust draped and laureate, without berries to leaves; *J.C.R.* in large script monogram under bust.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.

ARGENT on plain edge. Silver.

30. *Obverse*, Same as last, but the monogram under bust is smaller and lower.

Reverse. Same as rev. of No. 25.

ARGENT on plain edge. Silver.

31. Same as last, BRONZE on edge. Copper.

32. *Obverse*, Bust in close-fitting necktie and cuirass, draped from left shoulder to breast; the hair with heavy curl over right cheek, tied behind with ribbon-bow, falls in two curls over shoulder; draped cuirass with three rivets to right of broad band of Order, and six over the shoulder, LUD. XV. REX CHRISTIANSS. the period opposite to central part of S; *ex.* *J.C.R.* in slanting script monogram.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.

Edge milled. Silver.

33. *Obverse*, Same as last, but period after s. low, and lacks monogram under bust.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 25.
Lightly engrailed edge. Silver.

1755.

34. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, laureate, two berries to leaves, border of coat of mail with five rivets, *fm* beneath. In legend, the closing s. far from bust.
Reverse, A Greek galley, from the mast of which hangs a beaver pelt, NON VILIUS AUREO; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | LAM. 1755.
Edge lightly engrailed. Silver.

35. *Obverse*, Very similar to last, one berry in laurel leaves, last s in legend closer to bust.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 34.
Reeded edge. Silver.

36. *Obverse*, Bust draped in lion-skin, one claw hanging beneath; the hair tied with a ribbon-bow, falls in one lock behind shoulder, *fm* beneath.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 34.
Edge plain. Copper.

37. *Obverse.* Very similar to last; the period after closing s of legend a trifle higher and closer to drapery.
Retouched dies; plain edge inscribed ARGENT. Silver.

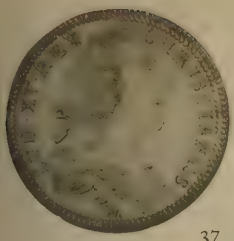
38. Same as last. BRONZE on edge. Copper.

39. *Obverse*, Same as No. 11.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 34.

40. *Obverse*, Neptune standing on the waves, a trident in his right hand, a caduceus in his left, UT TOTO SERVET COMMERCIA MUNDO; *ex.* MARINE | 1741.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 34.
Light milling, lightly engrailed. Copper.

39A obv. # 12
rev # 34 silver ARGENT

PLATE II.


37

40

41

43

44

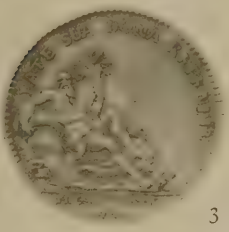
46

49

50

52

1


3

4

9

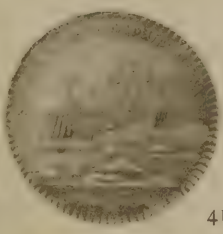
13

19

20

25

34


41

44

46

COPYRIGHT 1898, BY ED. FROSSARD, NEW YORK.

1755.

41. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, laureate, in flowing hair, three berries to leaves, R. *Filius*, distant from truncation, beneath.

Reverse, Bees swarming across waters, from one bee-hive to another, SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT ; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | L'AM. 1755.

Edge lightly engrailed. Silver.

42. *Obverse*, Same as No. 34.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 41.

Plain edge. Silver.

43. *Obverse*, Bust, laureate, short hair, long undraped neck, ɱ beneath.

Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 41.

1757.

44. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, laureate, two berries to leaves, R. *Filius*, beneath, nearer bust, otherwise very similar to No. 41.

Reverse, Mars armed with uplifted spear and French shield, and Neptune with trident, advance on a shell toward rocky shore at left, PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS ; *ex.* COL. FRANC. | DE L'AMERIQUE | 1757.

Edge lightly milled. Silver.

45. *Obverse.* Same as No. 33.

Reverse. Same as reverse of No. 44.

Plain edge. Silver.

1758.

46. *Obverse*, Large undraped bust, laureate, one lock of hair falls over neck, another behind back, its end curling under shoulder ; the point of bust is flat and touches milling ; B. DUVIV close to truncation.

Reverse, A flock of sea-eagles flying over the sea toward shore at left, view of city in background, EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS ; *ex.* COL. FRANC. DE | LAM. 1758.

ARGENT on milled edge. Silver.

47. *Obverse*, Same as No. 11.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 46.
Plain edge. Copper.

48. *Obverse*, Same as No. 12.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 46.
CUIVRE on edge. Copper.

49. *Obverse*, Bust, laureate, in cuirass, very similar to No. 11, but inner ring and border of three fleurs-de-lis above and three under band of Order; D. V. beneath.
Reverse, Same as No. 46.
Plain edge. Copper.

50. *Obverse*, Undraped bust, laureate, three berries to branch, the hair tied behind with ribbon-bow; *R. Filius*, beneath, similar to No. 44, but a trifle larger script.
Reverse, Same as rev. of No. 46.
Plain edge inscribed ARGENT. Silver. 30.

51. Same as last. BRONZE on edge. Copper.

---

52. Medal. *Obverse*, Mercury at seashore, his right hand to ear; behind him two frigates bearing the ensigns of Ireland and France, sail side by side, engaged in cannonading, SALVS IN FLVCTIBVS; *ex.* STATVS REREVM | P PW
Reverse, Indian at seashore, his left foot on alligator, holds bow in left hand and poised arrow in right, in threatening posture, looks toward right at a crowned female figure seated upon a sea-horse, temple of Fame in her right hand, a sceptre in her left, at her feet a cornucopia scattering its gifts upon the shore, SED MOTOS PRAESTAT COMPONERE FLVCTVS; *ex.* SVB EXITVM ANNI MDCCLV. Silver. 34.

LATIN LEGENDS AND DIE-CUTTERS.

B. Duviv. or D. V. Benjamin Duvivier, 1730–1795.

C. N. R. Charles Norbert Roettiers.

Eadem trans aequora virtus. The same valor beyond the seas.

F. M. François Marteau, 1720–1749.

J. C. R. Joseph Charles Roettiers, 1691–1770.

J. R. Jean Roettiers.

Late sua dona rependit. Widely he scatters his gifts.

Ludovicus XV Christianiss. Louis XV, Most Christian King.

M. J. A. Meisonié (?)

Non inferiora metallis. Not inferior to metals.

Non vilius aureo. Not less valuable than the golden one.

Parat ultima terra triumphos. The remotest lands prepare triumphs.

P. P. W. Peter Paul Werner, 1689–1772.

Protegit et pascit. He protects and nourishes.

R. Filius. Roettiers Junior.

Salus in fluctibus. Safety on the sea.

Satis unus utrique. One enough for both.

Sedem non animum mutant. They change their abode, not their hearts.

Sed motos praestat componere fluctus. But to soothe the troubled waves is the first duty.

Spem auget opesque parat. It increases hope and produces wealth.

Status rerum. The condition of affairs.

Sub exitum anni. At the close of the year.

Sub omni sidere crescunt. They grow under every constellation.

Utrique facit commercia mundo. He presides over the commerce of each hemisphere.

Ut toto servet commercia mundo. May commerce be useful to the whole world.

THE
COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV

AND OTHER PIECES RELATING TO

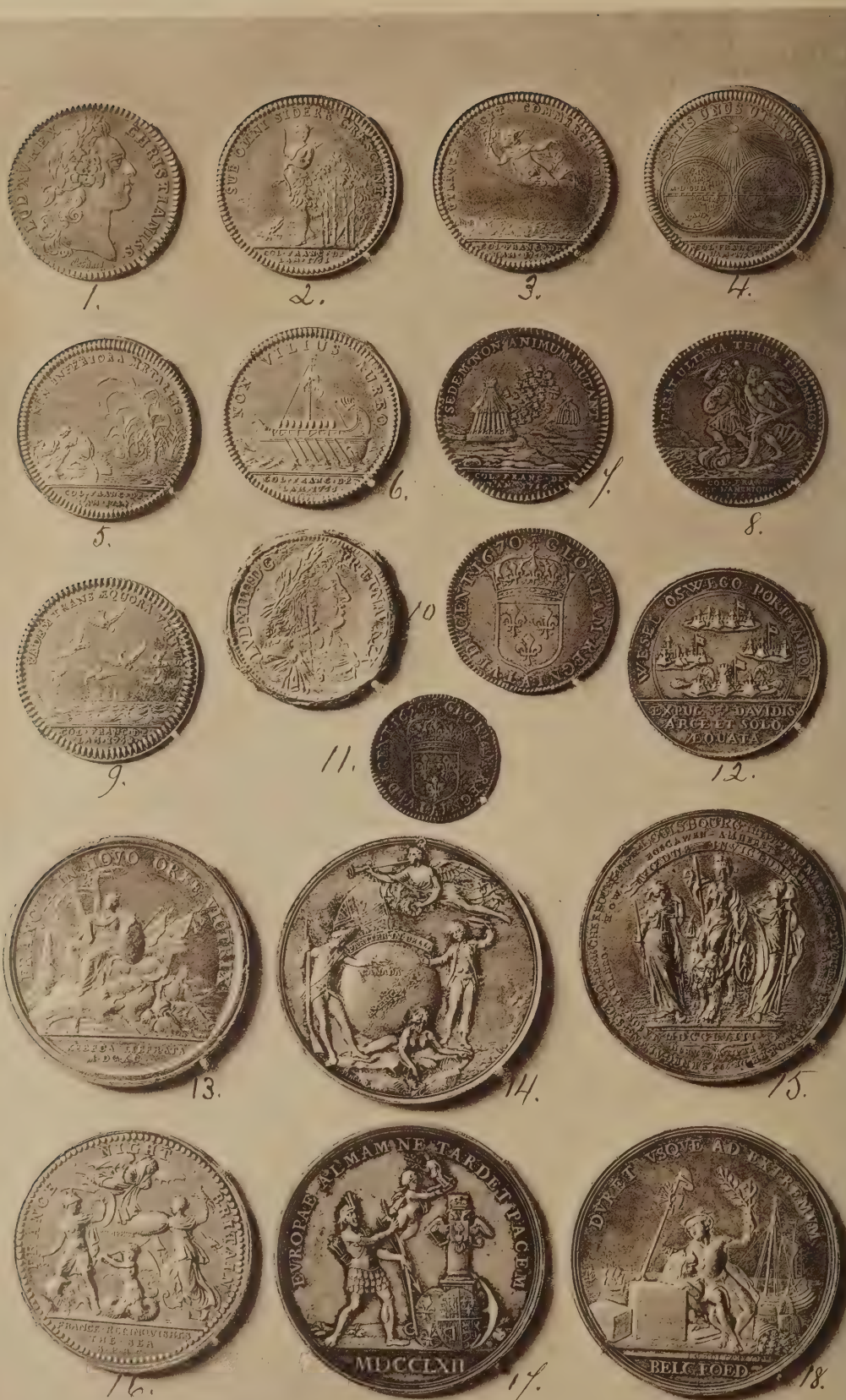
THE FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA,

AND TO

Their Conquest by England,

BY

GEORGE M. PARSONS.



EARLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH PIECES RELATING TO AMERICA.

THE

COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV

AND OTHER PIECES RELATING TO

THE FRENCH COLONIAL POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA,

AND TO

THEIR CONQUEST BY ENGLAND.

BY

GEORGE M. PARSONS.

REPRINTED FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.
PRINTED FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION.
1884.

T.R.MARVIN & SON.
PRINTERS.
BOSTON.

THE COLONIAL JETONS OF LOUIS XV.

IN the latter part of the reign of Louis XV, a series of pieces relating to the French colonies in America were issued by the Mint of France,—not coins nor medals,—but known as Jetons. They have been referred to in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, but deserve a more extended notice. Their devices and legends, although somewhat boastful, are poetic in conception, and refined in expression; interesting in themselves, they are doubly so when considered in connection with the history of the French colonies in America, which will be briefly noticed before any description of them is given.

The first French settlement on the northern coast of America was made in 1604, at the Island of St. Croix, on the river now bearing the same name, under the provisions of a patent granted to De Monts for the colonization of New France, which, by its terms, extended from the fortieth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude. There had been for many years visits to, and explorations of, the continent, as well as landings and attempts at settlement; but the first settlement which continued any length of time was at the island, then named St. Croix, now known as De Monts' Island. Subsequently, a mission of the Roman Catholic Church was established at Mt. Desert, in Penobscot Bay, which was broken up by Capt. Argall in 1613. In 1608, Quebec was founded by Champlain, at a place which he had visited on a previous exploration of the St. Lawrence. The next year he discovered the lake far to the south, which has ever since borne his name. From and after 1615, missionaries of the Roman Church came over from France on the solicitation of Champlain, and to the zeal and self-sacrificing devotion of this body of men and

their successors, France was in a great measure indebted for the preservation and extension of its American colonies.

The first movement westward was through the region north of Lake Ontario, the hostility of the Indians of the Five Nations rendering progress by any other route impossible. An early visit of the priests to the Indians on Lake Huron, and the establishment of a mission among them, paved the way for advance in this direction, and thus the French gained access to Niagara and the upper lakes, and, eventually, a starting point for their expedition down the Mississippi River. The force of this expedition consisted of Marquette and Joliet,—the priest and the soldier,—and five other Frenchmen. On the 10th of June, 1673, they left the Fox River, which has its outlet in Green Bay, carried their canoes across the narrow portage which separates it from the Wisconsin, and started on their voyage, uncertain whether it would end on the Pacific coast or on the Atlantic. Reaching the Mississippi, they went boldly on their way, making friends of the savages who inhabited the country through which they passed, and continued until they reached a point at which they became satisfied that the river ran neither to the Pacific nor to the Atlantic in the neighborhood of Florida, but to the Gulf of Mexico. From this point they returned, and leaving the river some distance below the mouth of the Wisconsin, proceeded eastward until they reached the Illinois, which they ascended, and were conducted by friendly Indians to Lake Michigan.

In 1682, another party, under the leadership of La Salle, descended the Mississippi River by the way of the Illinois, and reached the Gulf of Mexico, whence the party returned to Quebec. Visiting France, La Salle induced the government to fit out a vessel that should proceed directly to the Gulf, and establish a colony in the regions to which he had given the name of Louisiana. He sailed beyond the outlet he sought, and was shipwrecked on the coast of the present State of Texas. There he built a fort from the materials of the wrecked vessel, and called the post St. Louis. The colony failed to maintain itself. La Salle was murdered by some of his companions, who themselves perished.

In 1698, an expedition on a large scale was sent out by the government, under the command of D'Iberville, who not only reached the great river, but in small boats ascended as far as the mouth of the Red River. He built a fort at Biloxi, on the bay of that name, and there he established his colony and the capital of Louisiana. The settlements in this region never prospered, in spite of a lavish expenditure of money by the government and by the trading companies to whom a monopoly of traffic was given. The emigrants sought for gold and silver, which were not to be found, and failed to reap the rich harvests that might have been gathered under a genial climate from a fertile

soil. The last attempt at colonization on a large scale was made in 1717, under the auspices of Law. This enterprise failed from lack of funds, when his bankruptcy occurred in 1720. Enough, however, was done to establish the well recognized claim of France to Louisiana, which embraced the valley of the Mississippi, from the Rio del Norte on the west, to a line on the east which extended from a point midway between the Bay of Biloxi and Pensacola, northward to the headwaters of the sources of the Ohio.

In the north there was continual activity and continual advance by the French. Positions of importance had been won and lost and won again. The French had a happy faculty of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, and of converting them from enemies into zealous allies. Friendly relations were established with the Five Nations, which, although they were not durable, had enabled the French to traverse Lake Ontario and open another communication with their posts in the west. The advance of the French was a menace to the English colonies on the coast, and resistance on the part of the latter kept the country in a state of warfare that had no intermission. The scheme of establishing a powerful empire in New France—the most magnificent that any government had ever devised—seemed to be in rapid progress towards realization. This scheme was not limited to the possession of the country which lay west of the great range of the mountains. The capture of New York was early considered a necessity and the approaches of the French were dangerously near to the coveted point.

Two expeditions against Quebec, of land and naval forces combined, met with signal failure. The first was set on foot in 1690. Its main object was the capture of Quebec, to be undertaken by a force sent by sea from Boston; another, partly composed of troops from New York and Connecticut, set out by land to make a diversion by an attack on Montreal. Dissensions sprung up between the commanders of the New York and Connecticut troops, and the party never even came within sight of the St. Lawrence. The force from Boston reached Quebec and demanded its surrender, but the French commander was prepared for resistance, and refused to comply with the summons. As no news had been received of the force that was to come from the south, and as any attack without its co-operation would be in vain, the fleet sailed away with its two thousand men, without having struck a blow. A medal was issued in France in celebration of this happy deliverance. On the obverse there is shown the bust of Louis XIV, with his customary grand air, and surrounded by the inscription LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS. On the reverse (Fig. 13), France is represented as seated in a proud attitude on the summit of a small hill, her arm resting on her shield, which is blazoned with the three lilies of her device; under her feet is the shield of her adversary, and behind her hangs drooping a flag which shows

the arms of England. At the foot of the hill reclines a river god who looks up in admiration. On the side of the hill is the beaver, which figures so conspicuously in several of the jetons hereafter described. The inscriptions FRANCIA IN NOVA ORBE VICTRIX, "France victorious in the new world," and KEBECA LIBERATA, "Quebec delivered," show what importance was attached to the event. When we consider, however, the circumstances of the case, it would seem that a more appropriate inscription would be, BRITANNIA IN NOVA ORBE INFELIX, "Britannia unsuccessful in the New World." Nova Scotia was taken in 1710, and remained in the possession of the English. The loss of this territory was the only loss sustained by the French. Louisbourg, a strongly fortified town on Cape Breton, had been captured in 1745, but it was afterwards restored to the French and remained in their hands until the decisive war broke out. The movement was always forward.

On the beginning of the last half of the eighteenth century the French had erected and maintained forts at Crown Point the southern end of Lake Champlain, at Frontenac on the northern shore of Lake Ontario at the point of its discharge into the St. Lawrence, on the Niagara at Lewiston, at Detroit, at Presque Isle the peninsula which lies outside the present City of Erie; and had built Fort Duquesne, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, the present site of Pittsburgh. At a later date Ticonderoga fort was built twelve miles south of Crown Point, on the small stream by which the waters of Lake George are conducted to Lake Champlain.

There were settlements on the Wabash at Vincennes in the present State of Indiana, and at numerous points on the Mississippi. Thus were safely established several routes of communication, not only with the trading posts on the upper lakes, but with the regions on the gulf. The English, on the other hand, had in 1722, converted a trading station at Oswego into a well fortified military post, which was subsequently supported by Fort George, four miles to the south, on Oswego River; when the condition of affairs approached the critical point, they built Fort William Henry at the southern end of Lake George, and Fort Edward not far distant, on the northern bank of the Hudson.

There was not, at any time, peace between the English and the French on the northern frontiers, but there were no active operations against the latter at other points, until the attempt to break their line of communication in the west. This was made by an effort to extend the Virginia settlements to the Ohio, and to establish trading posts under the conduct of a company known as "The London Ohio Company," which had received a large grant of territory.

The French resisted this encroachment, drove off the traders, and by working upon the jealousy of their Indian allies, rendered a return impossible.

In 1753 Washington was sent by the Governor of Virginia on a tour of observation to the Ohio. He bore a letter to the commander of a fort which had been erected on a small stream flowing into the Ohio, requiring that officer to vacate the territory belonging to the British government. This request was not heeded. In 1754 he was again sent out with a small force for the purpose of erecting forts at several points, which, from observations made the previous year, were deemed important to be occupied. He found a superior force in possession of Fort Duquesne, and after a severe engagement was forced to retire. In the following year another attempt to capture the fort was made by a large detachment of regulars from the standing army of England, aided by Provincial troops, under the command of General Braddock; but he was defeated, and his failure is one of the memorable events of colonial history. Early in 1756 England found herself obliged to take up in earnest the cause of her colonies, and declared war against France.

The plan of a campaign which was immediately adopted, was frustrated by the energy of Montcalm, then in command in Canada. He assembled a large force of regulars and Indian allies, and made a vigorous attack by regular siege on the two forts at Oswego, which the English had erected several years before. They were captured in August, and although they were not occupied by the French, but were razed to the ground, their loss so disconcerted the British that all offensive operations for the year were abandoned. The capture of Oswego was commemorated on a medal, now rare, on which was the inscription, surrounding the bust of the king, LUDOVICUS XV ORBIS IMPERATOR. Below was the date of mintage, 1758. For reverse of this medal see Fig. 12.

The campaign of 1757 was also disastrous to the English. One expedition against Louisbourg returned without having made an attack; while the French, by the capture of Fort William Henry, and by an excursion against some rich settlements on the Mohawk, excited alarm for the safety of Albany. In 1758 Louisbourg and Fort Duquesne were taken by the British, but they were repulsed in an attack upon Ticonderoga, and suffered a loss only equaled by that sustained in the defeat of Braddock. In 1759 Fort Niagara was captured, Quebec was assaulted and taken, and in 1760 the conquest of Canada was completed by the surrender of Montreal. From that time nothing of the Empire of New France remained except the portion of Louisiana which lay west of the centre of the Mississippi River, from its source to the River Iberville, and thence eastward to the Gulf, leaving to the French a small tract on the left bank of the river. This was the line established by the treaty of 1762.

The history of the long contest, which extended through a century and a half, is full of interest, but its principal points which have been noticed will be sufficient to enable us to understand and appreciate the fitness and the

force of the Jetons of Louis XV. Only eight of those relating to the French colonies in America have come under the notice of the writer. The first was issued in 1751, and one was issued each succeeding year thereafter. The obverse of one is shown in the plate of illustrations (Fig. 1); the obverse of the others has the same general character, the draped bust of the king to the right, with his title of the Most Christian King, in Latin, abbreviated. It will be seen on examination of the reverses that the devices and legends are of two classes. One relates to commerce and the pursuits of peaceful life. The jetons of 1752 (Fig. 3), 1754 (Fig. 5), and 1755 (Fig. 6), are of this class. That of 1752 bears the image of Mercury gracefully moving through the air, while above him is the legend, UTRIQUE FACIT COMMERCIA MUNDO. "He establishes commerce with both worlds."

The fishermen of Breton, in France, were the first and for a long time the most numerous visitors to the fishing banks of Newfoundland. In addition to this source of trade the French opened a traffic in furs with the Indians of the Northwest as soon as they were established on the St. Lawrence. While communications were confined to a long and tedious land transit, this traffic was enjoyed only to a limited extent. After the unmolested navigation of the river and of Lake Ontario had been secured by treaties with the Indians of the Five Nations, and by the establishment of military stations, the distant posts of Mackinaw and Green Bay were brought near to Montreal and Quebec, and as the trade in furs was substantially a monopoly in the hands of the French, it became very profitable to them. This feature of the relation between France and her colonies in America naturally suggested the jeton of 1752.

The jetons of 1754 and 1755 evidently refer to one subject. That of 1754 represents a field of corn by the side of a river, on the farther bank of which three beavers are at work, and the legend is, NON INFERIORA METALLIS. "Not inferior to metals." The device of the jeton of 1755 is a galley, and from its masthead a beaver pelt is suspended. The legend is, NON VILIUS AUREO. "Not less valuable than the golden."

The opinion had for a long time prevailed in France that gold and silver, and even pearls, were to be found in America, and the time and the energies of the early emigrants to Louisiana had been wasted in a vain search for those treasures. That delusion had been dispelled, and the nation was soon convinced that wealth was to be gathered only by labor employed in securing the natural products of the country. This is beautifully expressed in the jeton of 1754, on which the beaver and the Indian corn are declared to be not inferior to metals. The idea is repeated in the jeton of the following year, which declares in a forcible manner that the Argonauts who sailed from France would find no Colchis in America whence to bring the golden fleece,

but there was to be found, as a reward of their enterprise, the pelt of the beaver, which hangs at the mast-head of the returning galley, not less valuable than the treasure sought by Jason.

The five remaining jetons are of a different character. They speak of ambition, enterprise, dominion, and conquest by force of arms. The first of the series issued in 1751 (Fig. 2), represents an Indian gazing upon a group of lilies, while from the river, which flows at his feet, an alligator climbs the banks. The legend, SUB OMNI SIDERE CRESCUNT, "They grow under every constellation," in connection with its subject, is an expressive declaration of the extent to which the French had pushed their colonial settlements. From the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the regions of the Gulf of Mexico, indicated,—the one by the Indian with his bow and arrows, the other by the alligator,—the lily, the emblem of France, was represented either by fortified cities and military posts, or was carved on the trunks of the trees of the forest, or on monuments erected in conspicuous places as an assertion of sovereignty.

The value of this assertion of a claim to the possession of territory is shown by the fact that after the expedition under D'Iberville had sailed in 1698, William III of England sent a vessel to the Mississippi with the purpose of establishing a settlement. The vessel ascended the river some distance, where it was met by Bienville, the brother of D'Iberville in his barge. On his representation that the territory belonged to France, the captain of the vessel retired. The point at which this event occurred is still known as English Turn.

On the jeton of 1753 (Fig. 4), are two globes, one of which displays the outlines of the western, the other those of the eastern hemisphere. Above, the sun diffuses its rays in splendor over both globes, and the legend is, SATIS UNUS UTRIQUE, "One is sufficient for each:" The sun of France suffices for both worlds. This declaration would by itself reveal the far-reaching ambition of France, which would soon, if not interrupted in its career, extend its possessions even to the Atlantic coast. The boastful assumption of this avowal is only equaled by that of Spain in its claim to sovereignty over the South American continent, which was asserted on a crown of Charles II. On this coin there were represented two globes, between which rose a crowned sceptre, and above was the inscription, UNUS NON SUFFICIT, "One is not enough."

The device of the jeton of 1756* (Fig. 7) shows two beehives with a swarm of bees passing from one to the other, with the legend above, SEDEM NON ANIMUM MUTANT, "They change the seat, not the mind." This legend is a beautiful adaptation of a sentiment expressed by Horace in his epistle to

* The writer unfortunately does not possess the jeton of 1756. He takes pleasure in acknowledging the kindness of Mr. William S. Appleton, who loaned, for the purpose of illustration, the specimen in his collection, which is in all probability the only one in this country. The writer is also indebted to Mr. Appleton for the use of the Dutch medal of 1762, so that both faces might be represented on the plate of illustrations.

Bullatius. (Epist. I. xi: 27.) The latter, oppressed by care, sought relief by traveling from city to city. Horace told him that his cure was not to be effected in this manner, since

"Coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt,"—

"They change the climate, not the character, who cross the seas." There is more in the device and legend of this jeton than appears at the first glance. The explanation of the uninterrupted advance of the French, even to the third year of the war, is to be found in the harmony of feeling and unity of action which marked all their operations. The reverse was the case with the colonies of England before the war; while, for several years after the war began, jealousies and lack of harmony between the army of England and the provincial forces impeded military operations. The English settlements were made by separate colonies composed of emigrants of different characters and with different purposes, and it was difficult to secure a hearty co-operation in the execution of any plan for resisting the encroachments of their enemy.

The harmony prevailing among the French arose from unwavering loyalty to the government of France. Neither soldier, priest, nor civilian, ever swerved from allegiance to the crown; Frenchmen on leaving home, Frenchmen they remained to the end. There was no thought of independent action, no purpose of revolt. Whenever an expedition was made, even to the regions most remote from the centre of the colonial government on the St. Lawrence, it was the sovereignty of France that was asserted, and her glory that was proclaimed. The English colonists always dreamed of independence, the French never.

That the French government understood and reciprocated this feeling, is fully shown by the issue of the jetons under consideration. It had already, in 1670, exhibited its concern for the American colonists by issuing, expressly for circulation among them, silver coins of two denominations, which differed from the ordinary coinage in this, that the arms of France on the reverse were surrounded by the inscription, GLORIAM REGNI TVI DICENT, "They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom." (Figs. 10, 11.) The significant jeton of 1756 declares that three quarters of a century later no change of feeling had followed a change of place.

It is taken for granted that the inscription on the coins of 1670 has reference to the political character of the relations existing between the French colonies in America and the parent country. It is from the CXLV Psalm of David, the 10th and 11th verses of which are as follows:—

10. "All Thy works shall praise Thee, O Lord! and Thy saints shall bless Thee.

11. "They shall speak of the glory of Thy kingdom, and talk of Thy power."

It was suggested by the late Professor Anthon, to whose research we are indebted for an interesting history of this beautiful coin, and for our knowledge of the source of its legend, that it was the ecclesiastical character of French colonization which led to the quotation; the suggestion doubtless arose from the nature of the context. It is, however, always permitted to employ a sentence that is disassociated from its context by quotation, in a manner entirely different from its original use. This occurs in the application of the inscription on the jeton of 1756, where it is obvious that the purpose of the jeton was not the same which Horace sought to accomplish by his advice to his friend. It is important to notice in this connection the fact that there is not on any known jeton or medal the slightest allusion to the signal services rendered by the members of the priesthood in the establishment, extension, and protection of the French colonies. It seems, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that the inscription on these coins was employed to declare that from the colonists, without distinction of classes, was to proceed the song of praise.

The English government never issued any coins of importance in the interest of its American colonies, and when, in 1652, Massachusetts put into circulation its famous pine tree coins, they bore no reference whatever to England.

The jeton of 1757 (Fig. 8) represents Neptune and a warrior embarked upon a shell, which floats gracefully over the water. The legend is, PARAT ULTIMA TERRA TRIUMPHOS, "The remotest region prepares triumphs." The design and execution of the device is bold and spirited. The warrior with shield (which is blazoned with the lilies of France) and spear advanced, presses on as if eager for the conflict, while Neptune with his trident makes smooth the passage.

The remaining jeton (Fig. 9) shows the broad sea, and from the further shore, on which stands a city, a flight of eagles has taken wing and is approaching a rocky coast seen in the foreground to the left. The legend is, EADEM TRANS AEQUORA VIRTUS, "The same bravery beyond the seas." The eagles advance in graceful and easy movement, and the piece, although not possessing the strong features of the others, is not less beautiful than they. These two jetons are the first which refer directly to military operations. Both are of the same character, and tell of victories gained and of courage unabated. They undoubtedly refer to the success which had hitherto fallen to the arms of the French, and to the re-inforcements which were sent forward in preparation for further contests. No more expressive symbol of

military re-inforcements could be adopted than that of the last jeton, where the eagles are seen still rising from the distant shore from which the advance had been made. Enough has been said of the events of 1756 and 1757 to render unnecessary any more particular explanation of these two pieces.

The last jeton may seem out of place in view of the fact that in 1758 the Island of Cape Breton and Louisbourg fell into the hands of the British forces; but the surrender did not take place until the last week in August, in all probability long after the jeton was issued. It is not probable that the French government ever issued more than these eight jetons relating to its American colonies. The one issued in 1751, in its representation of the sturdy growth of the lily on a foreign soil, seems properly to introduce the series, which as properly is ended in 1758. These jetons are valuable in the evidence which they afford that the French government was in fact in earnest in its efforts to establish a New France on the North American continent.

After the war was ended a number of medals were struck by the English in commemoration of their victories, several of which are especially interesting in connection with the jetons of 1751, 1753, and 1757.

One issued on account of the capture of Louisbourg, the dies of which were cut by Pingo, shows on the obverse the bombardment of that city, and on the reverse (Fig. 14), a point of rock projecting boldly over the sea. On the top lies a naked female, representing France, crushed by a big globe, inscribed CANADA and AMERICA; on one side of it stands a sailor waving his cap; on the other an English grenadier, and behind him the British flag; above, Fame flies through the air blowing her trumpet and carrying a wreath of laurel. Between the soldier and the sailor is the inscription, PARITER IN BELLA, "Equally (brave or successful) in war." The female seems to be making efforts to push off the weight which fastens her to the rock. Her head is raised, her left arm supports her position, her right hand rests upon the edge of the precipice, *while from its relaxed grasp a lily falls below.* It is difficult to understand why a medal so carefully designed and executed should represent the defeat of France by the figure of a female lying under an immense globe. A possible explanation is found by reference to the jeton of 1753: the globe on the medal which shows on its surface the outlines of the western hemisphere is one of the two for which the one sun of France sufficed. It must be confessed that the satire of this portion of the medal, while severe, is awkward and coarse.

Another medal (Fig. 15) has for its obverse the laurel-crowned bust of George II, and on its reverse, for the central design, the figure of Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion; on one side walks Liberty, on the other Justice, above is the inscription, FOEDUS INVICTUM, "An invincible league"—

and the path of the triumphal procession is strewn with lilies. In every respect this is a beautiful medal. The movement of the procession towards the spectator is shown with great skill, while the satire of the design, so effective in its severity, is conveyed with a delicacy that is beyond criticism. A third medal celebrates the victory of the English over the French in a naval fight off Belle Isle. The obverse displays Britannia with shield and trident, riding the waves triumphantly seated on a sea-horse, while Victory with a laurel wreath is flying above her; the legend is BRITAIN TRIVMPHED HAWKE COMMANDED. The reverse, which is shown in the plate (Fig. 16), bears an emblematic group of figures, and in the exergue the words FRANCE RELINQUISHES THE SEA. This marine disaster, it will be seen, is represented by a foot soldier stepping to the land from the ocean, typified by a sea monster, who, as the TEMPEST vainly tries to resist the advancing galley of England. The propriety of representing the naval force of France by a foot soldier may well be doubted unless it was intended as a satirical reply to the jeton of 1757, issued only two years before the naval engagement. On the medal the soldier of the jeton is pushing forward, not in eagerness for the strife as when crossing the sea with propitious Neptune for his companion, but in ignominious flight. His sword is used to secure his footing on the land, while his shield is held behind him to protect his person from the avenging thunderbolts of Britannia, who is close in pursuit, regardless of Night, who flies to restrain her.

The war, whose victories are celebrated in these medals, was not confined to England and France. All the principal powers of Europe were in the field, and the contest was carried on in every quarter of the globe. Wherever a weak point was found by either side, a heavy blow was struck. The medal relating to Oswego, which has been spoken of, commemorated also the capture by the French of Wesel, an important post in the Prussian provinces on the Rhine, of Port Mahon, the capital of Minorca, and of St. David's, a strong position belonging to the English on the coast of Coromandel, on the western side of the Bay of Bengal. The capture of these positions and of Oswego, in various parts of the world, was considered sufficient authority for bestowing on the King of France the title of "ORBIS IMPERATOR."

It will be observed that there is also on the last of the English medals, which are shown on the plate of illustrations (Fig. 15), a list of places, as well in Europe and Africa as in America, where the arms of France had fallen before those of England; — Goree, Senegal, St. Malo, Cherbourg, Louisbourg, Frontenac, and Duquesne, and in each instance there is added the name of the successful commander. It can hardly be doubted that this enumeration of victories was made in reply to the boastful character of the Oswego medal, —

a reply which is the more forcible from the fact that the list of French victories is eclipsed by the larger list of those achieved by the English.

There is another medal, the sting of which is found in an inverted lily, in the centre of a shield on either side of which are the lion and the unicorn of England, and above is the inscription, PERFIDIA EVERSA, "Perfidy overthrown." This medal also mentions other important captures from the French and the Spaniards. Still another medal is devoted especially to the celebration of the conquest of Guadeloupe, one of the most valued possessions of the French in the West Indies.

Although the cause of the war was removed by the conquest of Canada in 1760, hostilities on the continent continued until 1762, on account of the difficulty of settling the conflicting interests of the various allies of the two principal parties to the conflict. A treaty was negotiated in 1761, but, not being satisfactory, was not ratified. There was, however, a general desire for peace. The English, although successful, felt the heavy drain upon their treasury for expenses and for subsidies to their allies. France, and Spain who had joined France from Bourbon sympathy—had both suffered in the loss of colonies and commerce. The Dutch had taken a neutral position on the breaking out of the war, and their territory enjoyed immunity from invasion; but it was charged by England that they had transported from Sweden to their own ports, arms and munition of war, which soon found their way to the French, and had given the protection of their flag to commerce between France and her colonies in the West Indies. The English consequently seized and condemned the merchant vessels of the Dutch whenever they were met on any sea. Under this condition of affairs there was but little difficulty in negotiating a second treaty, which was concluded and signed on the 23d of November, 1762.

This brief summary will be sufficient for the explanation of a beautiful medal struck by the Dutch in 1762, which is shown on the plate of illustrations, and a notice of it will close this article.

This may be considered exclusively a peace medal. On the obverse (Fig. 17) is seen a column, against the base of which the shields of England and France—no longer clashing—quietly rest. On the shaft are fastened the arms of Austria, while an Indian—among European medalists the invariable type of America—holds up a cherub in the act of crowning the column with a small image bearing a branch of the olive tree. The legend, EVROPAE ALMAM NE TARDET PACEM, "Let nothing delay the sweet peace of Europe," being an invocation for peace, would indicate either that the medal was struck before the execution of the treaty, or that a fear existed that peace might not follow.

In either case, it well expresses the feeling which prevailed with all parties engaged in or affected by the war. The reverse (Fig. 18) shows Mercury, who bears in one hand the caduceus and an olive branch, and with the other gently strokes the mane of the lion of the Batavi,—the emblem of the Dutch,—which rests in placable mood among boxes and barrels, and other signs of prosperous trade, and upholds a staff, on which is a Liberty cap, and the clustered arrows of the United Provinces, while in the background ships are filling their sails for distant ports. The legend, DVRET VSQVE AD AETERNVM, "May it endure forever," is a prayer well in harmony with the peaceful scene:—a vain prayer, since but a short time elapsed before another war broke out, the result of which was the establishment of the independence of the American colonies,—a result which possibly excited among the English a regret that there had not been at an early date an amicable adjustment of division lines between the French and English colonies in America.

LOT
Nº 127

SALE 168

IMPORTANT
NUMISMATIC
BOOKS

September 23, 2023

Kolbe & Fanning
Numismatic Booksellers
numislit.com

Tel: (614) 414-0855
Fax: (614) 414-0860

orders@numislit.com

141 W. Johnstown Road
Gahanna, OH 43230-2700

LOT
Nº 127

SALE 168

IMPORTANT
NUMISMATIC
BOOKS

September 23, 2023

Kolbe & Fanning
Numismatic Booksellers
numislit.com

Tel: (614) 414-0855
Fax: (614) 414-0860

orders@numislit.com

141 W. Johnstown Road
Gahanna, OH 43230-2700

LOT
Nº 127

SALE 168

IMPORTANT
NUMISMATIC
BOOKS

September 23, 2023

Kolbe & Fanning
Numismatic Booksellers
numislit.com

Tel: (614) 414-0855
Fax: (614) 414-0860

orders@numislit.com

141 W. Johnstown Road
Gahanna, OH 43230-2700